TEXT OF GERMAN-AMERICAN COMPACT GIVEN OUT.

Takes Effect July 1, to Last a Year-Germany Gives U. S. Minimum Rates on Numerous Articles -Our Customs Regulations Relaxed -Duty on Wine Reduced

WASHINGTON, May 3.-The State Department made public to-day the text of the commercial agreement with Germany which has been approved by the German Economic Council and will be submitted to the Reichstag to-morrow.

By the terms of the agreement the President of the United States, acting under the authority conferred on him by the Dingley tariff act, has agreed that upon certain articles imported into the United States from Germany after the date the agreement goes into effect the duties shall be reduced as follows:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees crude now from 1 to 6 cents a pound, reduced to 5 per cent, ad valorem. Brandy reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.75 per gallon. Champagnes reduced from \$8 to \$6 per dozen quarts. Still wines and vermouth in casks reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen quarts, reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.25, and on any excess above one quart the rate is reduced from 5 cents to 4 cents per pint of such excess.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, reduced from 20 per cent, ad valorem to 15 per cent

The United States also agrees to certain modifications of the customs and consular regulations as set out in an accompanying diplomatic note. These modifications are contained in instructions issued to customs and consular officers which define the market value" of an article to be the "export price whenever goods, wares and dise are sold wholly for export or sold in the home market only in limited quantities,"and provided that "statements required under section 8 of the customs administration act are not to be demanded by consular officers except upon the request of the appraiser of the port, after entry of the goods."

The consular regulations are to be amended to cover this point. It is also conceded that in reappraisement cases the hearing shall be open and in the presence of the importer or his attorney unless the board of appraisers shall determine that the public interest would suffer thereby But in such cases the importer shall be furnished with the evidence developed at the closed hearing. 'Other modifications are made in the rule requiring "persona appearance before a Consul," which shall be required only in exceptional cases. and in the strict requirement regarding

the declaration of the name of the ship. The following important rules are laid

Special agents, confidential agents and cthers sent by the Treasury Department to investigate questions bearing upon customs administration shall be accredited to the German Government through the Department of State at Washington and the Foreign Office at Berlin, and such agents shall cooperate with the several chambers of commerce located in the territory apportioned to such agents. It is hereby understood that the general principle as to persona grata shall apply to these officials. The certificates as to value issued by the German chambers of d by appraisers s competent evidence and be considered by as may be adduced.

States the President agrees to recommend to Congress the enactment of an amendment of section 7 of the customs administration act, so that it will read as follows:

That the owner, consignee or agent of any important merchandise may at the time when he shall make and verify his written ntry of such merchandise, but not after such deductions from the cost or value given in the invoice or pro forms invoice or ment in form of an invoice, which he shall may raise or lower the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported: and the collector within whose or entered, whether the same has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, shall cause the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandis to be appraised; and if the appraised value of any article of imported ubject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty tased upon or registered in any manner by the value thereof shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 10 per paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of 1 per centum of the total appraised value thereof for each 1 per centum in of 10 per centum that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry the additional duties shall only apply to the particular article or articles in each invoice that are so undervalued, and shall not be imposed upon any article upon which the amount of duty imposed by law on ac count of the appraised value does not exceed the amount of duty that would be im f the appraised value did not exceed the entered value, and shall be limited to 25 pe centum of the appraised value of such article

Such additional rates shall be construe be penal and within the purview of sections 5292 and 5293, revised statutes, and sections 7 and 18, act June 22, 1874, and further, shall be remitted in cases arising from uninten or manifest clerical error; but these duties shall not be refunded in case of expertation of the merchandise, nor shall they be subject to the benefit of drawback; provided, that if the appraised value of any mer-chandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 55 per centum, except when arising from an unintentional and a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be Collector of Customs may seize such merchan dise and proceed as in the case of forfeiture for violation of the customs laws; and in any legal proceeding that may result from suc appraisal shall be presumptive evidence of raud and the burden of proof shall be on the almant to rebut the same, and forfeiture shall be adjudged unless he shall rebut such presumption of fraudulent intent by sufficient vidence. The forfeiture provided for in

article or articles which are undervalued. Provided further, that all additional duties, penalties or forfeitures applicable to merchandise entered by a duly certified invoice tered by a pro forms invoice or statement in the form of an invoice. The duty shall not, however, be assessed in any case upon an mount less than the entered value.

In return for these concessions on the part of the United States the German Gov-

BOTH SIDES CUT TARIFFS ernment consents to adopt the schedules JAMESTOWN FAIR IS HARD UP of duties to be levied upon importations

of American products into Germany, pro-vided in the German "minimum tariff." The free list under this schedule includes linseed and clover and grass seed and nearly every kind of fruit, live goats, geese, pumice stone and slate in rough blocks and calcium carbide.

The duties provided per hundred kilos are as follows:

Rye, 5 marks; wheat and spelt, 514; malting barley, 4; other barley, 1 3-10; oats, 5; Indian corn, 3; rice, not cleaned, 4; beans, 2; fresh oranges, 3¼; sawed lumber, not planed, hard, 5.76 marks per cubic metre; same, soft, 4.32 narks per cubic metre; wooden paving blocks. hard, 5.76 marks per cubic metre; same, soft, 4.32 marks; wood for casks, oak, 1.60 marks per cubic metre; same, other hard wood, 2.40 marks; same of soft wood, 1.80 marks.

The rates on live stock per hundred kilos live weight are as follows:

Sheep, 8 marks: hogs, 9 marks: fowls (except geese), 4 marks; fish or chilled meats. marks; frozen, 35 marks. Hoge, cut up, not frozen, including the bacon adhering hereto, are dutiable at the conventional rat of 27 marks; prepared meats, 35 marks; simply epared for table, 75 marks. These also are prescribed:

Petroleum, 5 marks; wine and fresh must of grapes, in casks of an alcoholic strength more than 14 per cent. by weight, 20 marks; saddlers' and trunkmakers' wares, 50 marks; glove leather, 1.25 marks; india rubber tires, 60 marks; plate and sheet glass, 8 marks; steam engines, from 3.50 to 11 marks, coording to weight; motor cycles, from 70 to 100 marks, according to weight; carriage to weight; small arms, except military arms, 80 marks; watches, from 40 to 80 marks; pipe organs, 20 marks.

The agreement is to apply to products which are imported into the respective countries through a third country.

The agreement is to take effect July 1907, and remain in force for one year. It may be terminated upon six months notice from either of the contracting parties.

# "MIKADO" CRUSADE ON.

Lord Chamberlain Moves Toward Prose cution of Mrs. D'Oyley Carte.

Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN. LONDON, May 4.-According to the Daily Mail the Lord Chamberlain has reported the performance of "The Mikado" at Sheffield to the Home Office, the business of which s to inform the police. This implies that Mrs. D'Oyley Carte will be prosecuted for producing the banned play.

The official attitude is that she had been notified of the ban and it was not necessary to notify the individuals of the company The offence renders the producer liable to a fine of \$250, and possibly the cancellation of was produced.

### FIELD COURT SLAUGHTER.

,102 Persons Executed in Russia in Seven Months Under System Ended Yesterday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUK. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The operations f the field courts-martial automatically ceased to-day in accordance with the fun damental laws. During seven months work they caused the execution of 1,102 persons.

It is noteworth; that immediately the Duma assembled the number of victims lessened and during the last two months they fell to half. Many of the death sentences have not been carried out and the condemned will not now be executed It is stated that the Council of the Empire.

holding that the Duma was not empowered zar be petitioned to commute them

# OCTOPUS BREAKS RECORDS.

face and Semi-St

NEWPORT, May 3 .- The submarine boat Octopus to-day broke two speed records in her trial trips before the Government hoard which is conducting a series of tests of this class of boats.

Going three times over the regulation course the Octopus made an average surface speed of a fraction more than 11 knots. using her engines alone and reserving her batteries for submerging. Later in a semisubmerged test she beat the world's record by making ten knots. The batteries were used for the semi-submerged tests. In making these speeds the boat exceeded her contract requirements by more than half a

The Lake, which went through the surface trials yesterday, made only 7.60 knots with her engines alone, and 8.80 knots with her engines and motors combined, thus giving the Octopus an advantage, conditions being equal, of about three and a half knots over her competitor.

over her competitor.

The boat was on the course for seven hours to-day, and more than half of the time she was running semi-submerged with the conning tower sealed and operating under her batteries. At the end of that time she still retained nearly one-half of her electric

motive power.

The boat was sealed during this time, and an examination of the air was made by the an examination of the air was made by the board after the runs were over. It was found to be healthy, the ventilation proving satisfactory.

At the conclusion of the last run the boat made a dive for the purpose of demonstrating her ability to go under the water at a moment's notice.

### WOULD ELIMINATE THE CO-EDS. Campaign Started at Cornell in Favor

the Segregation of the Sexes. ITHACA, May 3.-The male students of the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University started a formal campaign tonight in favor of the segregation of the sexes in the university and against co-ed participation in undergraduate activities. At the first annual feed of the men's asso ciation of the college, faculty and students joined in an anti warfare. More of the co-eds in Cornell are members of the classes in this particular college, and their presence

has aroused considerable hostility Prof. E. W. Olmstead of the French department strenuously urged complete separation and segregation, going as far as to demand separate classes, buildings and teachers. This, however, was recognized as impracticable, as against the charter of the university and on account of the great expense involved, and the undergraduates propose to get after the women students in another way.

Arthur W. Dubois, president of the asso Arthur W. Dubois, president of the asso-ciation and a very prominent members of the senior class, proposed a plan whereby the co-eds are to be ousted from all par-ticipation in class politics and from mem tiotpation in class politics and from mem-bership on class committees, organizations, publications and every other form of ac-tivity. It was declared that politics had become rotten because of co-ed participa-tion, that votes went to those who were the best looking or did the most fuseing and that the presence of co-eds was un-fair and unjust and that the men suffered from it.

from it.

I. Lande, another senior, made a redbot speech against the co-eds, urging, however, that they be eliminated in a gentle-

MANAGEMENT HOPES TO BE ABLE TO SELL \$350,000 BONDS.

Will Offer the Ground on Which the Expo sition Stands for Security-Norfolk Bankers Are Not Satisfied With Present Management -An Appeal to New York.

NORFOLK, May 3 .-- It was admitted to-day by Barton Myers, auditor of the Jamestown exposition Company and one of the board of governors, that the promoters of the Exposition had found it necessary to raise \$350,000 more to complete the grounds and buildings and that bonds for that amount would be floated by the exposition company with the exposition property of 500 acres of security.

Such bonds would not be taken in Norfolk. Mr. Myers said, and he gave a strong intimation that private capital outside of the town would have to be enlisted.

Coincident with Mr. Myers's statement is that of another man, prominently connected with the exposition, to the effect that the Norfolk bankers refused to take the exposition company's bonds unless a radical reorganization of the executive staff at present in charge of the enterprise is

At the offices of the exposition managers was said to-day that Harry St. George Tucker, president of the company, and C. Brooks Johnson, chairman of the board of governors, had left Norfolk very recently on business and that it was not known when they would be back.

An authoritative report has it that the two fair managers have gone to New York to seek the terms of a capitalist there who is known to be willing to take the entire bond issue himself. Nobody cared to reveal who this capitalist is.

It has been common knowledge in Norfolk, though carefully guarded, that on the day of the Jamestown Exposition opening the promoters had no money left to push the unfinished grounds and buildings to completion. It is said confidentially that the Government was tried but was obdurate. It has already loaned \$1,000,000 and holds the exposition company's note for that amount, which falls due this year. The Government would not even undertake a receivership, it has been said, unless payment on that note was not forthcoming.

When the Jamestown Exposition Company was incorporated, March 10, 1902. measures were immediately taken to get financial aid from Washington. After ne log rolling an appropriation was made last February on the pledge that the exposition company should raise a second million. Of this sum \$900,000 was got by the sale of stocks and by private subscription. Then the State of Virginia gave \$200,000 outright to the exposition company, and thus the loan from the Government was made possible by the fulfilment of the contract undertaken by the Norfolk promoters.

It is pretty well known that on the strong chance of getting Government support the exposition managers had borrowed amounts equalling fully one-half of the Government's \$1,000,000 before the appropriation was formally put through Con-

As a result the ready money in hand last February had to be divided, and about one-half of the sum went to the payment of the loans previously contracted. rest has been spent and still there is lacking \$350,000 to complete the ensemble out at the exposition grounds

According to the statement made by Mr Myers to-day the exposition company has determined upon issuing bonds to cover this deficit. The auditor did not give the exact amount of the issue, but the property of the company upon which the unfinished exposition now stands is to be offered as a guarantee for the loan. With the exception of a small encumbrance this property is free from debt and the exposition company has almost clear title to it. It is understood that the company intends to utilize a part of the money raised on the bonds to remove this remaining encumbrance so as fully to

protect the one who lends. An authority who cannot be quoted said to-day that when it first became manifest that the exposition company was running behind in its funds the Norfolk banks were approached and asked to take the bond issue that was inevitable. The bank officials said that as practical business men they could not see their way clear to carry any more of the exposition company's debts unless a complete change in the executive staff of the concern guaranteed to them that the Jamestown show would be run on the most safe and sure basis. Certain men were named upon whose removal the Norfolk banks made the acceptance of the exposition bonds contingent. Mr. Myers denied to-day having heard

such reports. He said: "We have decided upon this bond issue The sum necessary to complete the exposition grounds and buildings will not be over \$350,000. The property of the company with a nominal encumbrance only, will be

offered as security for the loan. "We will probably go outside of the city for this money, as in my opinion the Norfolk banks are carrying all the collateral they can well afford to carry because of the tremendous building operations in the city, independently of the exposition

When asked concerning the report that the exposition company has been denied further financial support from the Norfolk banks unless a change in the management should be made, Mr. Myers said.

tion existing among the Norfolk bankers with the management of the exposition. That is all street talk." That is all street talk."

Those who are conversant with the business relations of the exposition company set down as one of the reasons for the Norfolk bankers' refusal to take more of the exposition's debt without a change in its management the fact that politics is not altogether a foreign element in the operatogether as foreign element in the operators.

"I have no knowledge of any dissatisfac-

### together a foreign element in the op-tions of the present board of governors. MAY ATTACK LABOR COMBINE. French Cabinet Considers Law to Suppress

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, May 8.—An extraordinary Cabinet eeting was held late to-night and the Ministers will meet again in the morning. It is understood that the subject under dis-cussion is the question of passing a special law against the General Labor Confedera-

A majority of the Ministers, it is said, obsider such a law unnecessary.

# WHEAT CROP BADLY HURT.

Damage From Cold and Bugs Runs as High as 30 Per Cent. -More Snow in the West. OMAHA, May 3. - Reports from all parts of Nebraska to-day say the condition of wheat is serious because of cold weather,

lack of moisture and green bugs. The damage as reported from the various counties runs from 5 per cent. to 30 per cent. Snow fell last night over the whole State, and while the moisture was badly needed

the freezing weather offset all the good. The next two weeks will be an anxious time to the wheat raisers as well as to the dealers, as the story of the crop for the year will be told in that time.

DALLAS, Tex., May 3.-Reports from over

the cotton growing section of north Texas. the Panhandle and Oklahoma to-night are that the cold weather has injured young cotton. Many fields are reported killed and extensive replanting will be necessary. CHICAGO, May 3 .- A snowstorm struck Chicago this afternoon. The fall was heavy. A strong northwest wind drave the snow through the downtown streets. It was no freak snow, but a real winter blizzard. The streets were slushy and street car

TOPEKA, Kan., May 3.—An inch of snow fell over this section of Kansas this morn-St. JOSEPH, Mo., May 3 .- A snowstorm

of blizzard proportions is raging here. CHAOS IN HONDURAS

Zelaya Expected to Depose Revolutionary President -Outrage on American. MOBILE, May 3 .- News brought here this afternoon by steamer Banan from Puerto Cortes is to the effect that De Villa will not be allowed to continue as President of Honduras, but that President Zelaya of Nicaragua will appoint Sierra, who reigned

over the defeated country previous to Manuel Bonilla. The provisional government organized by the Henduras revolutionists and Nicaraguans is proving very unstable and the foreign interests are not recognizing it in any form. Commander Fullam of the United States gunboat Manila is one of those who have refused to:recognize the authorities in charge at the coast towns. vessel had left Puerto Cortes when the Banan sailed for a trip along the coast, but Commander Winterhalter of the Paducah

s in charge. The steamer also brought the news of an outrage committed on Gen. Davis, a fruit inspector, who is a native of Louisians. He was assaulted by a Nicaraguan soldier, beaten and then thrown into jail by the chief of police and Nicaraguan officers. The affair was reported to Commander Fullam and he sent a force of blue jackets shore, arrested the chief of police and officers and turned them over to Gen: Estrada, whom he held responsible.

When the Banan sailed the Honduran oldiers were leaving the city.

#### NO TIEUP AT THE PIERS. Strike Not Settled, but Men Found to Keep Freight Moving.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made vesterday to end the strike of the Ward Line longshoremen by a compromise. In spite of the strike the Vigilancia sailed at 5 P. M. for Tampico only a few hours late Including the men who are out in Brookyn, about 1,000 longshoremen are on strike against this company. Supt. Gibbs said that the company would soon have all the men it needed. He has now about 600 men and they are working night and day. He said that all negotiations with the strikers

At the Mallory Line pier it was said that 400 were working in place of the strikers. who number about 600 all told in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Lampasas and Sabine are expected to sail to-day. The leaders of the strike at these piers are negroes. 'Supt. E. F. Wright of the American and Red Star lines said yesterday that he had six gangs working at the Kroonland, which is bound for Hamburg. She was to sail to-day, but on account of the strike will not be ready to sail before to-morrow.

Star liner Celtic, which will sail on time The strike at the Brooklyn piers was a straggling kind of affair and did not appear to be general. A number of negroes were put to work by Barber & Co. in place of strikers at Pier 36, foot of Pioneer street Brooklyn, to unload the steamship Clan McMillan. The police kept the strikers away from the piers.

Eight gangs were working at the White

# ANCIENT SHAKESPEARE FOLIO

Unearthed Among Possessions of a Scien of Thomas Jefferson's Secretary. LOUISVILLE, May 3.-A folio edition o Shakespeare, bearing the date 1685 and said to be similar to the one for which J. Pierpont Morgan paid \$10,000, has been unearthed by Ben La Bree, Jr., of this city, and will be taken to New York on Monday to be offered for sale.

to be offered for sale.

'The owner is Mrs. Bona Burwell Todd of Owensboro, grandaughter of William A. Burwell, in 1804 and 1805 secretary to Thomas Jefferson, and once a member of Congress.

The book has been in Mrs. Todd's family

for more than 200 years, and until a year ago lay on the shelf of the old home place at Bedford City, Va.

Mr. La Bree was in search of some of Thomas Jefferson's manuscripts in Mrs. Todd's possession when he discovered the folio. It is covered with brown velvet. On a front page is an engraving of the bard and underneath is this line: "Gentle Shakespeare."

Shakespeare.

Following this is an introduction in verse, signed with the initials of Ben Jonson. The volume has been examined by Madison Cawein, the poet, and other local bibliophiles and has created much interest among them

## CHIEF SLEUTH IS ANGRY. Well Known Crooks Not in Line at the

Morning Inspection

Capt. McCafferty, the new head of the Detective Bureau, was angry yesterday when he learned that several well known when he learned that several well known crooks who had been arrested the night before were among those missing at the morning roundup. With most of the men now in the bureau brand new, McCafferty is anxious that every known thief taken in the city be brought down to Headquarters so the young sleuths can get to know them. To be a successful detective, the captain pointed out, one has to know the faces of the crooks, and the only opportunity afforded is when they are lined up in the morning.

tunity afforded is when they are lined up in the morning.
Yesterday McCafferty discovered that Joseph Davis, alias Brooks, an adept at wireless tapping and con games, who was arrested Thursday night in Broadway, had been balled out, Magistrate Steinert signing the bond. Then John Reilly, arrested for assault and attempted robbery, sent for a well known politician to ball him, McCafferty said, and he would have gone free if his politician friend had been able to find a Magistrate. to find a Magistrate.

After all. USEER'S the Scotch

# NO THIRD TERM FOR ROOSEVELT

THE PRESIDENT STANDS BY HIS DECLARATION OF 1904.

Those in His Confidence He Has Said That Never Has He Had in Mind Any Idea of Modifying That Declaration -Insists People Take Him at His Word.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- In the face of strenuous efforts on the part of the many people to get him to consent to be a candidate for a third term President Roosevelt is standing pat on the declaration which he made on election night in 1904. Although he cannot fail to be flattered over the complimentary tribute of these efforts he is not unmindful of the fact that the third term boomers are, unconsciously perhaps implying a willingness on his part to show a lack of good faith toward his party and the American people generally. To those in his confidence he has not hesitated to say that never for an instant has he had in his mind any thought of modifying one lota his election night pronunciamento. To others whom he knows casually only, but whose standing is such as to make them worthy of consideration, he has said the same thing. He has repeated his declaration so often in a private way that he is growing tired of doing so, although within the past few days he has felt obliged, in order to prevent misunderstanding of his attitude, to laugh down suggestions that he should permit himself to again become a candidate for highest political honors.

Some knowledge of the President's deprecation of the idea that he would permit his name to go before the Republican national convention next year has become pretty general in Washington this week, and our of it has grown a report that he would issue a statement reiterating what he said on election night in 1904. When this report election night in 1904. was brought to the President's attention h expressed astonishment over its circulation and could account for it in no other way than that in answer to a direct question he had remarked casually that he might make such a statement

But there is no present intention on Mr Roosevelt's part to say anything more on the subject of a third term than he had said. He realizes that it may be necessary at some time before the 1908 convention t emphatically declare that he stands by his election night utterance, but beyond that he has not given thought to the matter He insists that people take him at his word His position is that having once declared that "under no dircumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination," a repetition of that statement in formal way would indicate that he had been uncertain in his own mind and felt compelled to make it again in order to reassure himself. Should he repeat formally what he said on the night of his election it will be only because he believes that circum require that procedure to prevent his renomination

Mr. Roosevelt is, of course, fully aware of the strength that will be his in the national convention of 1908 if delegations to that convention are instructed to vote for his nomination. Backed by these would be in a position to throw that strength to the candidate he favors and thus possee and dictate the platform. In some quarters there is a disposition to believe that the President is not making any effort to stop the third term movement in order that he may virtually dominate the convention without intending, however, to

ask for any personal honors for himself. On the other hand it is contended that whether or not the President has any such purpose in mind it must be conceded that he is quite correct in his attitude, that having once announced that he would not accept a third term or be a candidate for a third term there is no occasion for saying anything more. Besides, it is held, he has repeatedly declared privately that he stood by his election night announcement and any third term boomer of prominence could get the same assurance for the mere asking That all this third term movement is not actuated by motives friendly to Mr. Roose velt is claimed by people close to the Administration. The President is understood

to believe that in some States, where the sentiment in favor of his policies is very strong, politicians not in sympathy with him or his policies find it to their advantage to boom the third term idea in order that they may be regarded as Rooseveit mer and thus find popular support. The work of these "third termers" is being watched with interest from the White House, but so far there is nothing to show that anything has been done to stop their operations.

# TERRORIZES PASSENGERS.

Actor With a Gun Wouldn't Allow Car Stop or Any One to Get Off.

A man who described himself as Frank Erlau, an actor at the Irving Place Theatre and living at 346 East Twentieth street boarded a northbound Third avenue car at Twelfth street early last night and wouldn't pay his fare when the conductor Harry Girrosky, demanded it. At Nine teenth street the conductor stopped the car to eject Erlau. The actor then thrust a roll of bills into the conductor's face and poked the butt of a revolver against his

"I guess we have a little monkey business," said the actor, nudging Girrosky with the gun. "Now you make the car go. Several passengers on the rear platform tried to drop off the end of the oar, but Erlau advised them to stay on and see the fun. When the car got to Twenty-third street several passengers arose to get off. but when the car slowed down the actor told the conductor to signal the motorma to keep going.

In the meantime the passengers inside found out what the trouble was and got word to the motorman. He decided to make no stops until he saw a policeman. The car ran to Forty-eighth street, where Policemen Mallon and Courtney were called to the conductor's rescue. Both grabbed Erlau at the same time and yanked him off the platform. When they examined the gun they found it empty.

"We just have a little monkey business, that's all," said Erlau when the policemen asked him what he meant.

When he was looked up in the East Fifty-first street station he was charged with attempted felonious assault and with carry-In the meantime the passengers inside

When he was looked up in the East Fifty-first street station he was charged with attempted felonious assault and with carry-ing a revolver. He said that he had played the part of one of the Jews in the recent production of "Salome" at the Irving Place Theatre. At the theatre it was said that Erlau had taken minor parts, but had finished there for the rest of the season.

# THE AUGUST WILHELM AGROUND. | HUGHES ANSWERS AN ATTACK

Another Hamburg-American Steamer Trouble Near Kingsten, Jamalca

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 3 .- The Hamburg-American steamship Prinz August Wilhelm which sailed from New York on April 27, west aground in the harbor here last night and has not yet succeeded in getting off

The Prinz August Wilhelm is the third Hamburg-American lines wrecked in Jamaican waters within the last six months. On December 16 the Prinzessin Victoria Luise. loaded with New York tourists, ran on a ledge of rocks at the entrance of Kingston Harbor. She was a total loss. On January 16 the Prinz Waldemar went ashore as Plum Point. It was explained that the earthquake had altered the channel at that

# \$4,000,000 FOR MRS, SMITH

And \$10,000,000 for Young Mason Understood to Be the Chief Bequests. Mrs. James Henry Smith will receive about \$4,000,000 under the will of her hus-

band, according to persons who have seen the will. The will provides it is understood for a

large number of small legacies of from \$50,000 up. Practically all of the dozen or more distant relatives of Mr. Smith will get such sums. To the widow is left about \$4,000,000; Lady Cooper, a sister, is to get \$2,000,000, and the residue is to be divided between the two sons of Mr. Smith's sister George G. Mason of Aberdeen, S. D., and William S. Mason, vice-president of the City National Bank of Evanston, Ill. George G. Mason will receive the larger part of this, his share being put at \$10,000,000.

It is not believed likely that there will be any contest, every possible beir having been

#### WRECK EDWARD'S TRAIN? Story From Switzerland of King of England's Narrow Escape

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN GENEVA, May 3.-What seemed a trivial ocurrence, the overheating of an axle compelling the removal of a car from the train on which King Edward was travelling to France, is declared by newspapers here to have been probably an attempt to wreck the train.

Before entering the Simplon tunnel the train was stopped as a measure of precaution at Sion, where it was found that a grease box on one of the axles was missing The train had been running at the rate of a hundred kilometres an hour and the axle was at white heat.

If the train had gone a few miles further the axle might have fused, when the cars would have been derailed. It is stated that the bolts and pins securing the box had been deliberately removed.

An inquiry was immediately opened.

## NEW BRIDGE TERMINAL.

Poulson Plan Rejected and Contract for Temporary Structure Authorized. The Board of Estimate rejected vesterday the Poulson plan for a stub end switchin of trains on the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. The scheme has been tested on the last two Sundays at the Coney Island station and the city engineers and officials who attended the test reported

yesterday against the adoption of the plan The board then decided to go ahead with the proposition to build a temporary terminal structure at this end of the bridge pending the completion of the permanent terminal. Bridge Commissioner Stevenson was authorized to award the contract to the J. H. Gray Company, whose bid of \$88,000

# HELD UP, BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Cash, Watch and Diamond Ring Taken From Hotel America Guest José Medina, who lives at the Hotel America in East Fifteenth street, was found by a policeman last night leaning against a fence at Westchester and Intervale avenues. His face and head were covered with

blood and he looked badly used up At the Morrisania station, when a surgeon from Lebanon Hospital had patched him up, he said that he had been held up, beaten and robbed at the corner where he was found by two men. They hammered him into unconsciousness, took a wallet containing \$300, a gold watch worth \$85 and a diamond ring he valued at \$285. He couldn't give a working description of the holdur men. The robbery occurred, he said, at about 10 o'clock.

## HE CAN BE PRESIDENT. Robert Ellis Natte, Whose Middle

Tells His Birthplace. A lively young American, the only native of his family, landed at Ellis Island the other day without going through the fornality of registration. His father and mother, who were steerage passengers aboard the Holland-America steamship. Potsdam, lost three of their nine children on the voyage and another died in a hospital at Hoboken. While the parents were waiting on the island the newest youngster care along.

ing on the island the newest youngstocking along.

He was baptized by the Lutheran missionary, the Rev. Mr. Doering, Robert (after Commissioner Watchorn) Ellis (after his birthplace) Natte. And the Commissioner says he is eligible to the Presidency.

# RAILROADS HALT WORK.

Mississippi Lines Cancel Extension Contracts and Recall Advertisements for Bids. MEMPHIS, May 8 .- Railroads running MEMPHIS. May 8.—Railroads running through Mississippi are showing their resentment against recent adverse legislation by calling a halt on all work projected for this year and next, except what must be finished. Several hundred miles of branch lines and extensions reaching hitherto untouched country had been projected, but orders have been issued by the Southern Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, Mobile and Ohio and other trunk lines cancelling all contracts and recalling all advertisements for bids.

# E. R. THOMAS ARRESTED.

Banker Nabbed When He Insists on Break ing Trame Regulations

Edward R. Thomas, the banker, of 17 Edward R. Thomas, the banker, of 17 West Fifty-seventh street, insisted on driving his automobile diagonally across Broadway at Forty-fifth street last night in violation of the traffic regulations and was arrested by Policeman Wertheimer. Mr. Thomas had just left a nearby theatre, where Mrs. Thomas and several women friends got out of the car.

The banker was accompanied by his chauficur, Charles Brethauer, who gave the garage at 42 East Sixty-second street as bail for his employer.

POLAND WATER, Nature's Cure, Pures pring Water in the world. 1150 B'way, N. Y. Adv.

DEFENDS THE UTILITIES BILL AGAINST STANCHFIELD.

Unexpected Tilt With the Elmira Lawyer at a Big Meeting-Governor Also Makes an Appeal in the Kelsey Matter-He

Tells Why He Needs Removal Power.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 3.-Gov. Hughes came to Elmira to-night to deliver a speech at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. John B. Stanchfield, the Elmira lawyer, made an attack on the Governor's Public Utilities bill, and the Gov-

ernor made a spirited reply. He also paid his compliments to the Senators who yesterday refused to remove Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of In-

John B. Stanchfield spoke before Gov. Hughes and took up the utilities bill, saying there ought to be regulation of railroads. But how far should the State go? When years ago the State agreed to certain things with the railroads it made a contract. and the railroads had a right to rely upon the promise made.

The railroad was a stock corporation. but the real ownership was in the bonds. which were in untold millions locked up in the vaults of the savings banks. The money invested in these bonds did not represent the rich, but the middle classthe bone and sinew of the nation.

This Utilities bill was unfair, for the reason that it treats all railroads, all gas. all water corporations as bad citizens. This was wrong, because it was taking away from the corporation citizen protection afforded to individuals.

The Governor replied to Mr. Stanch-field that he did not come to join in any debate, but would say nothing less because of Mr. Stanchfield's assertion. He said: "We want greater facilities. We want every opportunity afforded those who

to move their products. I want to say right here that I stand against every form of extortion, against favoritism, against financial scandal, against all forms of corruption, and for an honest and effective service by State regulation of public service corporations. "There is a feeling of discontent throughout the nation, but it is not because of prosperity, but because of dishonest finance. I

am sure that some of the resolutions adopted by civic business antagonistic to the public utilities measure does not reflect the sentiment of the business men of the State. "A railroad man the other day said to me 'What we want is friendly cooperation,' and, speaking for the people, I said, 'So do 113

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Speaking of the action of the Senate last night in refusing to concur in his recommendation for the removal of Otto Kelsey State Superintendent of Insurance, the

Governor said: "Eighteen months ago the country was shocked by the revelations made in con nection with the insurance investigation Those in whom the greatest confidence had been reposed, men of the highest standing in the community, were found to have betrayed their trust, and nundreds of thousands of policyholders throughout the State found that their interests had been disregarded. Vast funds contributed by them, imposing the most sacred obligation upon directors and executive officers had been used for improper and corrupt purposes. Accounts had been manipulated and improper methods of vouchering re-sorted to in order to conceal extravagance

and corruption. "Yet all this was done in a business under State control. All these transactions took place when a department of the State pro fessed to have subjected the companie: engaged therein to the most rigid examination. The State held them forth accredited

to the world as models of honest enterprises. "What a farce it was! How every citizen of New York felt the stigma that had been placed upon his citizenship by such abuses of public confidence! The public indigna tion knew no bounds; and there was the most earnest demand for the reformation of the Insurance Department, under whose administration these abuses had been

"Yet seven or eight months after the enactment of the laws which resulted from this investigation, when I assumed office I found the Insurance Department in substantially the same condition in which it was at the time of the investigation. Those who had been grossly derelict in their duty, and through whose neglect or connivance alone the abuses to which I have referred had been made possible, were still retained in relations of trust and con fidence and were regarded as suitable channels for the information in accordance with which the State authority was to be exercised.

"That was a condition which no busines: manager would have tolerated in any private undertaking. It was a condition which I could not tolerate. And after an ineffectual attempt to have the matter disposed of without a formal and official proceeding I recommended to the Senate the removal of the present superintendent. After a long delay it has finally been decided that the recommendation shall not be com plied with.

"The people of the State knew and approved the grounds of the recommendation. They still know and approve of them. The expected, and had a right to expect, that I would endeavor to have the Insurance Department put upon a basis which would command the confidence of the policy holders of the State and of the United States. There was no personal question involved. The transaction of the business of a great department of a State should transcend all personal considerations.

"And it is inimical to honest and proper administration that when such a condition exists there should be a lack of executive power to bring administration methods up to the standards demanded by the people. "I believe that the time has come when the people will hold their officers more strictly to account for the manner in which they perform their duties and represent their constituencies, and that along with this increased sense of responsibility there will be a willingness to repose in their chosen representatives such power as will enable

them to discharge their public trust. Gov. Hughes reached Elmira shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon to address the Chamber of Commerce, the occasion being its annual meeting. There was a large assemblage at the Erie station. But ness places were decorated in honor of the